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Methodist Episcopal Church.
Pastor Rev. E. W. Frasse. Preaching, 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Class, 10:30 a.m. Sabbath school 12 m. Epworth League, 6:40 p.m. Junior League, 8:45 p.m. Tuesday, Prayer Meeting, 7:30 p.m. Teachers and Benevolent of G. Goodhouse, Pastor; J. J. Rice, Assistant.

Presbyterian Church.
Regular church services at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School immediately after morning service. Praying 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. L. Fullmeier, Pastor.

Methodist Protestant Church.
Rev. R. Cunningham, Pastor. Services as follows: Preaching 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school 11:40 a.m. Epworth League, 6:40 p.m. On the Monday after the third Sunday of each month, a "Standard time" of 7 o'clock. Pastor; J. J. Rice, Assistant.

Danish Ev. Lutheran Church.
Rev. A. C. Kildgaard, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.
Services every first and third Sunday of the month. Confession on the preceding Saturday. On Sunday mass at 10 o'clock a.m. and 7 p.m. School at 11:40 a.m. Praying meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. L. Fullmeier, Pastor.

Grayling Lodge No. 856 F. & A. M.
Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.
J. P. HUM, Secretary.

Marvin Post No. 240, G. A. R.
Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month at 8 o'clock. J. P. HUM, Post Com. A. L. POND, Adjutant.

Women's Relief Corps, No. 162.
Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. J. P. HUM, President. MRS. L. WINSLOW, Sec.

Grayling Chapter R. A. M. No. 120.
Meets every third Tuesday in each month.
M. A. BATES, Sec.

Grayling Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 187.
Meets every Tuesday evening.
PETER BORCHERS, Sec.

Crawford Tent, K. O. T. M. M. 192.
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month. Wm. WOODFIELD, Com. T. NOLAN, R. K.

Grayling Chapter, O. E. S. No. 83.
Meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon. MRS. JOHN LEECE, W. M. MISS JOSEPHINE RUSSELL, Sec.

Court Grayling, I. O. F. No. 760.
Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. A. W. HARRINGTON, C. R. J. B. WOODBURN, R. S.

Companion Court Grayling No. 652, I. O. F.
Meets the second and last Wednesday each month at G. A. R. Hall.
ANNA E. HARRINGTON, R. S.

Crawford Elve, 690, L. O. T. M. M.
Meets first and third Friday of each month. AGNES HAVENS, Lady Com. MRS. KITTIE NOLAN, Record Keeper.

Garfield Circle, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R.
Meets the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. MRS. DELEVAN SMITH President. CORDELIA MCCLAIN, Secretary.

Crawford County Grange, No. 934.
Meets at G. A. R. Hall, first and third Saturday of each month at 8 p.m.
ELIZA BROTT, Master. P. OSTRANDER, Secretary.

M. W. O. A. Camp No. 10428.
Meets alternate Thursday evenings at G. A. R. Hall. M. A. BATES, Clerk.

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GUNS IN A NATIONAL SALUTE.

Twenty-One in This Country and England, but Different Elsewhere.

The question as to why the national salute consisted of 21 guns was put to one of the classes at Washington preparing young men for the entrance examinations for West Point and Annapolis and, strange to say, not one of the embryonic generals or admirals "hit the nail on the head."

The "coach," who knows American history away down underneath, furnished the information that the national salute, which is the international salute—that is, the salute given to a national flag—is fixed by the number of states comprising the union, then 18, but in 1818, a new regulation was made fixing the number at 21, which was at that date the number of states in the union and which was at the same time in accordance with the king's regulations (Great Britain), which fixed 21 guns to be fired as a salute on the anniversary days of the birth, accession and coronation of the king, the birth of the queen, the restoration of Charles II. and the gunpowder treason.

At that date the national salute in France was also fixed at 21 guns, to be fired only on Corpus Christi day and on the king's birthday.

It is proper to remark, however, that the national salute of 21 guns at the present time appears to be peculiar to the United States and Great Britain, inasmuch as the national salute of France is 101 guns; of Germany 33 guns, and that the superlative salute in the United States is that on the Fourth of July of one gun for each state in the union and it is called the salute to the union.

SMALL BOY KEPT BUSY.

Just a Few Questions He Asked in a Short Period.

The capacity of the average small boy for asking questions is practically unlimited, but it is doubtful whether more searching inquiries have ever been made by a boy than those propounded by a youngster to his father, who had taken him for a steamer trip.

Here is a partial list:

"Is that water down there any wetter than the water in the Atlantic ocean?"

"What makes the water wet?"

"How many men could be drowned in water as deep as that?"

"Is that big man with the gold buttons on his coat the father of all those men who do whatever he tells them to?"

"Where do all those soapbuds behind the boat come from?"

"Could a train go as fast on the water as this boat?"—Chums.

While They Waited.

The occasion was that of a fashionable wedding.

The hour set for the ceremony was eight o'clock, and the church was filled, but the bride party did not arrive upon the scene until nearly nine.

The organist filled in the time by playing such pieces of appropriate music as happened to be at hand, most of them several times over, and when he had exhausted these he began to improvise.

"Grinders," said one of the vestrymen, after the ceremony was over and the congregation had gone, "I have been puzzling my brains over that thing you played just before the bride and groom came. There was a familiar strain that ran through it, but your variations effectually disguised the theme. What was it?"

"I'll tell you," answered the organist, "if you won't say anything to the preacher about it. It was 'Waiting at the Church.'"

Illegal to Fish and Sleep.

The Pennsylvania superior court has decided that it is illegal to fish with umbrellas and sleigh bells, in reversing a decision by Judge Endlich, of the Berks court. The case has been watched by fishermen all over the state.

Some months ago Henry J. Humma and Harry Kinney were discharged by Justice of the Peace Prutzman, of Birdsboro, from arrest on the charge of illegal fishing brought by Fish Warden Nesley, of Pottstown. An appeal was taken to the Berks court, which upheld the magistrate. The commonwealth then appealed to the superior court.

The defendants used umbrella ribs attached to which were sleigh bells which rang when they had a bite. In this way they were able to doze while fishing. The superior court in its decision declares the device to be illegal.

Helpless.

"Why do you allow the stage manager to subject you to so many ups and downs?" asked the Files of the Curtain.

"How can I help myself?" retorted the Curtain, with bitter emphasis. "Hasn't he always got the drop on me?"

No Telling How Long.

Visitor—How long are you in for, my poor man?

Prisoner—Dunno, ma'am.

Visitor—How can that be?

Prisoner—It's a life sentence.

A COURTSHIP IN SCRIPTURE.

More Proof That Nothing is Impossible to Cupid.

If this story had come from Topeka, we should have been more readily inclined to believe it, because Topeka's familiarity with all things Biblical is proverbial. But it is a good story, even if it isn't its first appearance on earth, and it is told thus by the Jewell County Monitor: A young gentleman at church conceived a most sudden and violent passion for a young lady, in the next pew and felt desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot, but the place not suiting a formal declaration, the exigency suggested the following plan: He politely handed his fair neighbor a Bible open, with a pin stuck in the following text, second epistle of John, verse 5: "And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another." She returned it with the following, second chapter of Ruth, verse 10: "Then she fell on her face and bowed herself to the ground and said unto him, Why have I found favor in thine eyes that thou shouldst take notice of me, seeing I am a stranger to you?" He returned the book pointing to verse 13 of the third epistle of John: "Having many things to write unto you, but I trust to come unto you and speak face to face." From the above interview the marriage took place the following week.—Kansas City Journal.

WANTED THE WHOLE HOGS.

Widow Fully Determined to Get Her Money's Worth.

"It's curious how the people have turned around within a couple of years and become so distrustful," said the old farmer, as the matter of graft and trusts were touched upon. "I had four hogs to sell and advertised them in the village paper. Half a dozen people came out to see them, and among them was a widow. She wanted me to swear to the breed, the weight and the fact that the hogs were in good health. She wanted to be assured of their good eyesight and hearing. She wanted to be satisfied that they were good-natured hogs. She wanted me to sign a paper that I had raised the porkers instead of stealing them. When I had done all this and the sale was about effected she suddenly turned and walked away. 'Hello, now, what's the matter?' I called after her. 'You've cut their tails off,' she replied. 'Yes,' that was done when they were pigs. 'Then you knock off 50 cents apiece for missing tails, or I don't buy. It's whole hog or none and no graft!'"

Special Guidance Needed.

Edwin A. Halsey, late assistant charge d'affaires of the senate press gallery, who hails from Virginia, is responsible for the following story: An old darkey who had not been to church for a long time appeared one night at prayer meeting. His presence at the meeting was commented on by one of his brethren of the church. The conversation between the two was something like this: "Say, Brother Johnson, I ain't saw you heah at de meetin' house for a considerable duration." "Dat's so," replied Brother Johnson; "I've been very busy." "Well, how come you been to-night, Brother Johnson?" "Well, you see, it's like dis. Brother Jackson, I've repaired a chicken coop for some white gentlemen, and I've got a situation putting a fence round a watermelon patch for another gentlemen, and I needs special guidance from temptation."

Right of Way.

As a train from Washington recently slowed up before the station at a small town in Virginia the mail bag was thrown to a darkey lad of perhaps 12 years, who at once started off at a brisk trot to the post office. He had not gone more than ten yards before a large negro boy ran into him, almost knocking the youthful messenger off his feet. "Look heah, nigger!" exclaimed the messenger, with a glance of indignation. "Youse tryin' to git in jail, ain't you? Youse interferin' wid de United States mail, nigger. When yo' jars me yo' jars de government of de United States!"—Harper's Weekly.

Fashion in Medicine.

There is a fashion in most things, and medicine during the last ten years has appeared to me to be as much under its sway as dress or charity. Half one's duties as a medical man is devoted to explaining away the diagnosis of the fashionable physician, which, however, creditable to the diagnostician, is particularly unfortunate for the patient, who readily makes a pet of the malade a la mode.—D. W. Samways, in British Medical Journal.

Life on a Troopship.

The troopship of to-day revels in luxuries compared with its compeer of other days, and if the soldier nowadays grumbles to himself at his cramped accommodation and his ship's fare, he can take comfort in the thought that he enjoys advantages that his brother-in-arms of the sailing period never even dreamed of.—The Captain.

Stung!

He—"What would your father do if I told him I wanted to marry you?" She—"He'd refer the matter to me." He (hopefully)—"And what would you do?" She—"I'd refer the matter to the young man who proposed to me and was accepted while you were trying to make up your mind."

Where will You go this Summer?

If you desire rest and recreation why not try

"The River St. Lawrence Trip?" Folders descriptive of the Thousand Islands, Rapids, Montreal, Quebec, Murray Bay, Tadoussac, the far famed Saguenay river, etc., on application to any Railway or Steamboat Ticket Agent.

For illustrated guide, "Niagara to the Sea," send 6c in postage stamps to H. Foster Chaffee, A. G. P. A., Toronto, R. & O. Navigation Co. may16-5w

Answer Was Ready.

William P. Lang, familiarly known as "Bill," the veteran auctioneer of Tilton, N. H., is very bald. One day while he was officiating at an auction a would-be smart fellow interrupted the proceedings by calling out, "Say, mister, if a fly should light on your head he would slip up." Quick as thought "Bill" replied, "If a fly should light on your head he would slump through."

Niagara to the Sea

is the title of a handsomely illustrated booklet issued by the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., describing their delightful trip from Niagara to 1,000 Islands, down the St. Lawrence Rapids, to Montreal, Quebec and the far famed Saguenay river. Copies of this publication can be obtained by sending 6 cents postage to H. Foster Chaffee, A. G. P. A., R. & O. N. Co., Toronto, Canada. may16-5w

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Teachers' Examination.

Notice of teachers' examination to be held in Grayling, June 20 and 21 at the court house. The questions will be along the following lines: Reading—"Speech on Conciliation of American Colonies."—Burke.

Arithmetic—Percentage with its various applications; mensuration, surfaces, solids, square root, cube root; mental analysis; commercial forms.

Grammar—Nouns and their inflections; adverbs, comparison, and all forms and uses; verbs and all their modifications; sentence study, syntax and analysis; infinitives, participles, gerunds.

Geography—Mathematical geography, circles, zones, latitude, longitude causes of seasons, day and night etc. Physical features—mountains, plains, plateaus, divides; Europe, divisions, physiography, resources, transportation, city commerce, education, forms of government, mining.

Civil Government—United States constitution, powers of congress, consular service, ambassadors.

United States History—A study of the Declaration of Independence and its effects, a study of the Constitution, a study of the Monroe Doctrine and its effects, the establishment of banks and the subsequent history of banking, legislation since the civil war, features of present progress, Michigan history.

J. E. BRADLEY, County Commissioner.

\$100.00 Reward.

\$100.00 REWARD FOR THE ARREST AND CONVICTION OF ANYONE CUTTING AND STEALING TIMBER FROM ANY OF OUR LANDS IN ROSCOMMON OR CRAWFORD COUNTIES, MICHIGAN. REPORT SAME TO CHARLES DEWANE, CO. ATTORNEY OF ROSCOMMON OR MICHIGAN CENTRAL PARK COMPANY, 115 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

Cape Cod Folk.

Some curiously appropriate names are to be found among the citizens of a small village on Cape Cod. The local lumber dealer is named Lambert, the millman is Mr. Waterman, the fish merchant is Mr. Phineas, the minister is Mr. Paradise and the provision dealer is Mr. Bazaar.

THE EAGLE WILL SCREAM AT GRAYLING JULY 4, 1907.

A Genuine 4th of July Celebration in this village.

The money is ready, and the following Committee insures a success.

Programmes will be completed for next week, and bills will tell the whole.

Everybody begin to make preparations to make this the greatest ever.

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MARIUS HANSON, Treasurer.

HOLGER HANSON, Secretary.

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Frank Jorgerson. Peter Peterson.

MUSIC.

L. Fournier. C. C. Wescott.

C. W. Amidon. C. C. Wescott.

H. Oaks. Dr. Insley.

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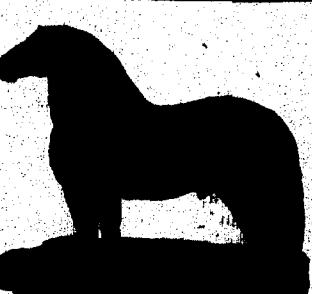
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Dam "Rosette" (48,206), by "Parador" (40,254), he by "Isolin 16907" (27,498), he by "Brilliant 111, 11,116" (2919), he by "Fenelon 2682" (38), he by "Brilliant 1271" (755), he by "Brilliant 1899" (756), he by "Coco 11" (714), he by "Vieux-Chasselin" (713), he by "Coco" (712), he by "Mignon" (715), he by "Jeanle-Blanc" (739).

Second Dam, "Savignac" (36,034), by "Rochefort 11,228" (14,837), he by "Sansonnet 3,465" (51), he

Oceans of Sand

Three Continents—America, Europe and Africa—have Peculiar and Baffling Problems



One of the most difficult of the problems which confront modern engineers are the menacing oceans of sand which in different parts of the world are converting fields into deserts. What terrific ravages can be caused by a vast sea of sand is perhaps best seen in Africa, but in England to a small extent and in the United States to a serious degree, there may be found demonstrations of the sand plague which are, to say the least, disquieting.

Desert Not Always Waste.

Egypt was not always the sandy waste the modern tourist finds it. Yet to the visitor to the Nile country makes a journey to the Sphinx he will find that remarkable piece of sculpture has been partly obscured by the sand waves which now cover upper Egypt. The Sahara, the greatest desert in the world, was, according to the best scientific opinion, once an immense inland sea. In the time of that sea the climate in upper Africa, indeed the whole surface of the northern part of the continent, was very different to what it now is. At present the Sahara makes the climate for the Mediterranean and Central Europe, and while this is agreeable enough, the gradual expansion of the great ocean of sand, which is by degrees lapping the valleys of Algeria, threatens to lay waste finally to the coast. The Atlas Mountains alone appear to have held the monster to check.

Various propositions have been made concerning the African desert, and one of them, a scheme of inundation, is almost too chimerical, in effect it would not be mischievous, to deserve serious attention. To stem the tide of sand in this vast ocean by ordinary means is impossible, and probably nature will be left to repair her damage in her own way.

It is the struggling vegetation on the

the sea, effectively shutting out the view.

Some imaginative geographers have affected to believe in a girdle of deserts around the world. By means of a specially drawn map this phenomena is apparent. Following a curved line it is seen that the great deserts of Asia, Africa and the lesser sandy wastes of North America seem to bear geographical relation to each other. Like Lavater's great circle of fire around the Pacific Ocean, this semi-circle of deserts at first sight is very convincing, but that it is more than a remarkable coincidence remains to be established.

Desert Lands of the West.

The Colorado Desert, at the base of the Sierra Nevada, like the Sahara, bears signs of being the bottom of an ancient sea or lake. These arid lands of the United States are found in Utah, Oregon, California, Nevada and Arizona. The Coast Mountains effectually shut out from them the moisture which otherwise might be precipitated over these wastes. The lightest annual rainfall in the United States is to be found in this region, particularly in Southern Arizona.

While these desert lands are not so great in area as the Sahara, they are of sufficient size and importance to make their reclamation desirable. With this end in view, the Federal Government is spending millions in inaugurating one of the most extensive irrigation systems ever proposed. That part of the Arizona desert upon which the experiment has been tried has given most encouraging results. Contemplating the immense fields now under cultivation in some of the desert valleys the visitor finds it difficult to believe that once this was a region of waste sands, superheated air and practically rainless.

Some experiments made by Collier Cobb, professor of geology in the University of North Carolina, show what can be done to prevent damage by sand and wind. Professor Cobb selected for his experiments some of the sand reefs on the North Carolina coast, and the result of his investigation was hopeful. The investigations, however, were only experiments, naturally on a diminutive scale, but sufficiently illuminating to lead to a belief that with governmental aid much of the wastes on the North Carolina coast could be made to flower with the prodigality of the semi-tropics.

Along the Atlantic Coast.

During the winter the strong north winds pile the sands up into great dunes, which are moving steadily southward. "These," says Professor Cobb, "are best developed along the Currituck Banks from Virginia as far south as the Kill Devil Hills. These

wind stupes, started in sand exposed by the removal of a strip of forest near the shore, have grown in size to great sand waves, which are advancing on forests, fields and houses. As the sand wave has advanced it has taken up several feet of the loose soil over which it has passed, undermining houses, laying bare the roots of trees and exposing the bones of the dead in the cemeteries."

He relates that at Nag's Head, a large hotel, constituting a solid obstruction, held out for a while, but in a little while the sand wave built up a short distance in the rear until the level of the hotel roof was reached. Then the wave advanced and the building was engulfed. In this region the land gained on the sound 350 feet in ten years. A fishing village on the northern end of Hatteras Island was buried in the same way, and what, at the time of the Civil War was "The Great Woods" is covered by sand and not a stick shows where the island forest was.

"The checking of these moving dunes," according to Professor Cobb, "presents a problem of increasing importance, not only to the inhabitants of these inland keys, but to the navigators of the inland waterways as well, and it is of interest to know that its solution is at hand, and that the encroachment of the sand upon the land and upon the sounds may be effectually stopped."

Owing to the fortunate chance that the north winds which pile up the sand here blow only in the winter, and that the spring rains are usually of light intensity, especially on Hatteras Island, the solution of the problem is rendered comparatively easy. In 1880 Professor Cobb began his experiment. He found it a simple matter to plant grasses and shrubbery in the late winter and early spring and have them gain a firm footing before the strong winds came.

Trees as Wind Breaks.

He planted the seed of the loblolly pine on the back of a dune and covered the area with brush cut from a nearby road in process of making. The brush served not only to break the wind, but to conserve the moisture in the sands. To-day, he says, from that modest beginning of 21 years ago, there is a forest of several acres. The European plan of building a barrier dune by means of wind breaks, he says, has been tried along the coast, but always without success.

It having been proved that the sand seas may be conquered, it may be regarded as certain that in time human ingenuity will reclaim every large arid waste in the world. In another generation, perhaps, there will not be a desert within the boundaries of the United States. When once the way to solve the problem has been shown, enterprise will probably attempt to conquer the Sahara and perchance even the great Gobi.

Proof.

"Does your husband love you?" we asked.

"Madly, devotedly," she answered.

"Are you quite sure?"

"Quite. How can I doubt it? He has shut me up here in this little cage of a place, where he expects me to spend all my time, with nobody's company but his own. If he does not love me, why does he take so much trouble to make me miserable?"

And there she was in her fine eyes the beautiful, strong light of unshaken confidence.—Puck.

With the amateur piano thumper it seems to be all work and no play.

—Mortimer is the jury grade and carriage the appendicitis.

Got Mixed.

Alice—She's angry.

Kate—Why?

Alice—He asked her for a lock of her hair.

Kate—Well?

Alice—Then afterward she asked him to send it back to her.

Kate—Well?

Alice—And he sent her a lock that wasn't the right color.—Somerville Journal.

Different.

"Somewhere the sun is always shining," quoted the laboriously cheerful person.

"Not this year," answered the rather less one.

"The reports show that someone where the bilizard is always raining rain."—Washington Star.

Political Comment.

The Santiago Incident.

The clash between the police of Santiago and a number of Uncle Sam's sailors is not expected to result in serious complications. If the attack was unprovoked prompt action will no doubt be taken by the proper authorities to punish the offenders, and if, as is claimed by the Santiago people, the sailors were disorderly and defied the police, they will probably be severely reprimanded, if indeed they are not dismissed from the service.

The fact that men wear the uniform of the American army or navy does not absolve them from acquitting themselves properly, but rather should be a guarantee of their good behavior. In trusted with the defense of the nation, they are supposed to be the very embodiment of law and order. If they forget their duty in this regard the offense is more heinous than if committed by an ordinary citizen, not in itself, perhaps, but because of the fact that they are a part of the national defense, invested with extraordinary powers, and therefore the influence of their example has far-reaching effect.

But, on the other hand, the government will not brook any unwarranted attack on the men who wear its uniform, and if the sailors from the Tacoma were attending to their own business when they were assaulted by the police of Santiago steps will be taken to discourage a repetition of the affair. That much is necessary to preserve the dignity of, and insure respect for, this government.—Toledo Blade.

Where the Danger Lies.

The danger lies in making a hodge-podge of special tariff concessions, one for each country. If tariff concessions, either through lower valuations by the United States appraisers or by a lower tariff, are to be made at all, they should be granted to every country which grants the United States the "most favored nation" clause, and against every country that seeks to discriminate against the United States this country is abundantly able to protect itself. Our exports are largely of foodstuffs, and these are necessities, which other nations need. If they want them let them make such tariff rates as will admit them. If they don't there's no need of ill feeling over the matter. Foodstuffs are staples, and their market is wide.—Zanesville Courier.

The One Important Fact.

The fact of more importance than all others in connection with tariff discussions and industrial subjects, so far as this country is concerned, is that 93 per cent of all the goods made in American mills and factories and produced on American farms is sold direct to home consumers. It is this splendid home market which deserves first and most consideration in all discussions in any way related to it. Only 5 per cent of the products of our country is sold to consumers elsewhere. Full realization of this fact will prevent repetition of some absurd statements which have been made and some even more absurd movements which have in recent years been attempted.—Houghton (Mich.) Gazette.

Advantage Should Be with Us.

The new German tariff was constructed with a view to giving to the United States a gold brick in exchange for material concessions. The rates are placed so high that the minimum rate, as compared with what Germany asks of us, is unfair. The agrarian interests of Germany will not permit a reasonable concession. But, happily, we are not dependent on the commercial good will of Germany, and we have all the advantages of position, and German statesmen are well aware of that fact.—Newark Star.

Never Laid Old Eggs.

There is a German dairyman and farmer, whose place is not far from Philadelphia, who greatly plumes himself upon the absolute superiority of his products above all others in the vicinity.

On one occasion he personally applied to a Germantown housekeeper for a transfer of her custom to himself. "I heard dot you had a lot of drouble with dot dairyman of yours," he said. "Just you gif me your gustom and dere will be no drouble!"

"Are your eggs always fresh?" asked the woman.

"Fresh!" repeated the German, in an indignant tone. "Let me dell you, madam, dot my hens never, never lay anything but fresh eggs!"—Harper's Weekly.

Mean of Him.

"John," snapped Mrs. Blazepup, at supper, "you take those long rides all alone in your automobile and I bet you never even think of me?"

"That's where you are wrong, Ma'am," replied Mr. Blazepup, as he filled his gasoline tank. "I think of you every time I look at the machine."

"Indeed, sir. And what is the resemblance?"

"Why, it is so expensive, contrary and highly explosive."

And then he ran over and shut himself up in the garage.

Got Mixed.

Alice—She's angry.

Kate—Why?

Alice—He asked her for a lock of her hair.

Kate—Well?

Alice—Then afterward she asked him to send it back to her.

Kate—Well?

Alice—And he sent her a lock that wasn't the right color.—Somerville Journal.

Different.

"Somewhere the sun is always shining," quoted the laboriously cheerful person.

"Not this year," answered the rather less one.

"The reports show that someone where the bilizard is always raining rain."—Washington Star.

REA OF PROSPERITY.

Country Phenomenally Prosperous During Last Ten Years.

We are hearing a good deal these days to the effect that the country has been phenomenally prosperous during the last ten years—more so than ever before in its history. The politician who thinks it incumbent on him to make out a rousing case for the Dingley tariff as the fount of every blessing is especially emphatic in making this assertion.

He is not going into figures to prove his case just now, but in the fullness of time we shall hear him quoting liberally from the volume of the "Statistical Abstract" which has just been issued by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor and which contains comparative tables showing the economic progress of the country as far back as data are available.

We need not expect him to draw anything from this treasury of information that does not tend to maintain the general statement that our prosperity under the Dingley tariff has surpassed anything in the past history of the country and has been little short of miraculous.

There is one comparison which comprises the whole matter in a nutshell so far as that statement is concerned. That is the comparison of wealth per head of population at different times. If we accept the "Statistical Abstract" as good authority this comparison must be taken as conclusive, for if prosperity is not shown by the per capita increase in wealth it cannot be shown by statistics at all. But this evidence is pretty sure to be ignored by those who assure us that our prosperity of late has never been equalled.

It is undoubtedly true, and nobody will care to deny it, that we have been enjoying substantial prosperity, besides an appearance of prosperity with nothing substantial behind it, since the passage of the Dingley tariff, and that we have been especially prosperous during the last six years.

But we need not go further back in the records from which the government statisticians get their facts than the year 1880 to show that our recent prosperity has not been so greatly beyond anything ever before known.

According to the abstract our wealth per head of population in 1880 was \$850. In 1900 it was \$1,338. The increase in the ten years was \$488, or a fraction over 57 per cent.

In 1900 our per capita wealth was \$1,105. The increase over 1880 was \$245, or close to 22 1/2 per cent. That was the pace decade, one would think from the tremendous outcry raised about hard times in those years that the people were growing poorer—that they were living on what they had saved during the good times gone before. But they were doing nothing of the kind. They were producing all that they consumed and making to lay by besides—something like \$127 for every man, woman and child, or more than \$8,700,000,000 for all of them together, or enough to reproduce nearly all the railroads then in the country and their equipment, or upward of \$2,500,000,000 more than the entire wealth of the country in 1880 according to the census for that year.

Now we come to the alleged unprecedented prosperity. According to the same official authority our per capita wealth increased from \$1,105 in 1900 to \$1,210 in 1906. The increase was \$105 per head, or less than 10 per cent in six years. At this rate the increase for the entire decade, beginning with 1900 may be a little more than 22 per cent, the increase from 1880 to 1900. It may be less.

There is nothing in the official figures, therefore, to warrant the assertion that the country has prospered beyond all precedent since the enactment of the Dingley tariff. It has prospered. Nobody denies or cares to deny that. So far as its prosperity may have been due to legislation we ought probably to thank the gold standard legislation as much as the tariff legislation.

As a matter of fact, the enormously increased world's output of gold is entitled to more credit than any legislation, and the industrial energy and genius of our people is entitled to more credit than all three of the other causes named.

It is not creditable to us as a people claiming to be highly enlightened to ascribe all our prosperity to some act of congress and all our adversity to some other act of congress. And it is not creditable to our statesmen that they encourage the propensity of people to place a superstitious trust in statutory charms or fetiches.

The people owe their prosperity to their natural environment and their own efforts, not to acts of congress.—Chicago Chronicle.

A Shevred Guess.

"Did Crittack say anything to you about my latest painting?" asked D'Auber.

"Yes," replied Crittack. "By the way, you must have had it nicely framed before you showed it to him, didn't you?"

"Yes, why?"

"I thought so, because he said he noticed one artistic feature about it."—Philadelphia Press.

Still Cutting.

The stranger returned to the village after a long absence.

"And what has become of the village cut-up?" asked the stranger.

"Oh, he is grown up now," drawled the old postmaster.

"And is he still a cut-up?"

"Oh, yes. He is one of these here appendicitis doctors."

Unhealthy.

Man to friend.—I am done with doctors henceforth. One of them advised me to sleep with my windows open. I did so, and the very next morning my gold watch was gone from the bureau.—Elizabethton Banner.

Price and the Miner.

Here—Every man has his price. How? Yes; but every price hasn't got its man.—Chicago News.



WATER GARDEN.

seed is folly rather than economy. Only smooth tubers should be used for planting, and these should be disinfected by formalin or corrosive sublimate solution. If the quantity to be treated is small, if a large amount of seed is to be treated formaldehyde gas generated by the use of potassium permanganate is recommended. The chemicals required are not expensive and should be obtained of any druggist. The process is simple and inexpensive.

Working Out Weeds.

Weeds are expensive, because they not only rob the growing crops of plant food, but also deprive them of moisture. The rapid-growing weeds crowd the other plants and deprive them of warmth, light and all other essentials to growth. One advantage is that they provide excellent green manure crops, but the farmer can better afford to grow something else as green material than to permit a single weed to go to seed. The vast amount of labor bestowed upon weeds every year may be valued at many millions of dollars, and yet much of this labor could be avoided if the weeds were killed when young. It is the postponement of weed killing that allows many of them to produce seeds, as their rapid growth often gives them occupancy of the land before the farmer is aware of the fact, their eradication then requiring days instead of hours. A crop of potatoes, onions, cabbage, beets or any other that requires clean cultivation with the cultivator, harrow and hoe will greatly assist in eradicating weeds, while green manure crops that are plowed under destroy them. Hungarian grass is a crop that makes vigorous growth, and it may be moved several times during the year, thus rendering excellent service in destroying weeds, but in the garden the hoe will be found the most efficient implement that can be employed.

No plant will long survive if the leaves are cut off, hence the way to destroy Canada thistles or other plants that persist in growing is to keep them cut down. As fast as they appear above the ground cut them, and as they will become weaker after each cutting, there arrives a time when they can no longer grow.

The government is after the western thieves who have stolen thousands of acres of valuable coal and mineral lands by fraudulent entries, perjury and bribery. Many of these lands were sold to the railroad coal companies at less than \$5 an acre, on which the coal royalties alone would amount to thousands. In most of these cases, the thieves are the men who ride in private cars and control great business enterprises.

Saving Sweet Potatoes.

Observations made by the Tuskegee, Ala., station on the methods of storing sweet potatoes indicate that potatoes dug and banded after a long dry period generally kept well, while those dug and banded after and during a rainy season almost without exception kept poorly. It was also observed that if potatoes were cut or broken and the milky juice turned to a dark greenish color when dried in the air they kept poorly, but if the juice dried white and the injury showed a tendency to heal over kept well.

Directions for harvesting and storing a crop are given. To store sweet potatoes successfully it is recommended that the plants be set out as early in the spring as late frosts permit, to house or bank the crop only when thoroughly ripe, and to avoid all injury in harvesting.

Enormous Cotton Crop.

The bureau of the census has issued its final report upon the cotton crop of the United States for the season of 1906-07, and this report gives the enormous total of 13,576,225 bales of 500 pounds each, which is 1,000,000 bales in excess of the official estimates made in December, 1906. Included in this total are 321,100 bales of lint, 57,352 bales of sea-island cotton, and an estimate of 135,574 bales remaining to be ginned after March 10. The number of active ginneries is given at 28,702.

The average selling price for cotton during the past season has been good, says Harper's Weekly, and the result is an era of decided prosperity in the cotton belt, as, in addition to the sum of nearly \$700,000,000 received for the staple, must be added approximately \$100,000,000 received for cotton-seed products. Should the present indications be realized, there will be added in the near future still another item of value to this, the world's greatest crop; paper made from the cotton stalks, which are at present burned in the field.

The Age of Limit.

Good dairy cows should not be "used" until they are at least 12 years old, and even after they have reached that age some continue to produce a large quantity of milk. The production of milk depends largely on the care that is taken of the animal and her natural strength. Experiments have proven that the production of milk and butter-fat constantly increases until a cow is 6 years of age, when she should be at her prime as a milk producer. Heifers produce a somewhat better quality of milk than older cows, for the reason that as a cow becomes older she takes on weight, and the amount of fat in the milk is correspondingly decreased. A considerable portion of food is used by young animals for the formation of body tissue, and heifers, therefore, require more nutriment for the production of milk than the older cows, says the Journal of Agriculture. After cows have reached the age of 7 years the amount of food required against increases. Unless the animal's digestive organs have become impaired by improper feeding, she should continue to produce milk until 12 years old, although naturally the supply will be considerably less than in her younger days.

Potato Scab.

Bulletin No. 141 of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, now being sent out, discusses potato scab, a subject of extreme importance to potato growers.

The real cause of scab is a minute vegetable parasite which is introduced into the soil largely by means of scabby seed tubers. Once in the soil, the scab fungus may persist and be able to infect a crop even after a considerable period. Alkaline soil conditions favor, while acid soils are unfavorable, to scab. Stable manure, chip dirt, lime and wood ashes may increase scab because they tend to make the soil alkaline.

Great care should be taken to avoid infecting new land. The use of scabby

How to Treat the Boys.

Too many farmers treat their boys like their steers—give them plenty to eat and let them go at that.

But the boy does not get as good treatment all around as the steer, because when the steer is fed all of his wants are filled. But a boy's stomach is not the only part of him, although it may often appear to be the largest part.

The average boy has a wide imagination. He gets an occasional glimpse of outside life when he goes to town, or through the newspaper, if luckily his father takes one, and his dreams begin to come.

He wants to know what lies beyond his narrow life. The scraps of information the gleams from the paper and the glimpses he gets in the city streets only feed this imagination, and if he is given no opportunity to travel or read or learn about the world he becomes unhappy and sour and narrow.

He begins to dislike the farm and ends by hating it. No, not the farm itself, but the life he is compelled to lead.

The average boy is full of animal life, which cannot be entirely satisfied with hard work. He is a bounding, buoyant, human boy, bubbling over with the desire to enjoy life, and if this desire is not realized he thinks something is wrong—and he is right.

He begins to look about him for an avenue of escape. He learns where fun is to be had. It may not be wholesome fun, or even decent, but it is the only kind he can find, and he goes to it like a duck to water.

If the boy's home is made the best place he can find; if he is given books and magazines; if he is allowed a part of every week for his own recreation; if he is encouraged to go in for a good time; if he is allowed to enjoy the company of the boys and girls of the neighborhood; if he is given money for his work to spend as he pleases, with no strings on it, on the whole, if he is treated as a boy, and not like a steer, he will not want to leave the farm.



STRUGGLING VEGETATION ON THE EDGE OF SAHARAN SAND SEA.

edge of the desert which is responsible for the tardy strides of the sand. And it is from so casual a hint that successful experiments have been made with brush and grass on the North Carolina coast, where the sand enemy has grown to be as terrible as a nightmare, only far more potent of destruction.

Inundation at Southport.

While parts of the English coast are being washed away and eaten up by the sea, other parts are being added to with rapidity. Although the inroads of sand may be nature's way of making compensation for what she has elsewhere deprived the country, the inhabitants of Southport, for instance, do not view the situation with any satisfaction.

Within the last few years some millions of tons of sand have accumulated on the shores at Southport. The wind is mainly responsible for the overwhelming character of the sand. At a recent meeting of the Southport Chamber of Commerce it was stated that unless a new channel was cut almost immediately the town would in a very few years be four miles from deep water. So far as the filling up of the channel is concerned, the blame must be put upon the sea. However, it will cost \$100,000 to dredge this new channel, and the necessity for the work is apparent. The pier at Southport is nearly a mile in length, but with deep water receding at the present rate the pier soon will become useless.

Mapland Overwhelmed.

But this is a matter of commerce. With the overwhelming of the mapland, or seawalk, at the same place, which has been accomplished by the sand and wind in a very thorough manner, an equally serious problem is encountered. This cannot be gotten rid of by such simple means as dredging a channel. The sand must be removed, and a very pretty problem it presents.

In some places the magnificent raised mapland lies under five or six feet of sand. Not only has the wayward sand covered the walk, but has accumulated in dunes between the mapland and



CAMELS IN THE DESERT.

tion is at hand, and that the encroachment of the sand upon the land and upon the sounds may be effectually stopped."

Owing to the fortunate chance that the north winds which pile up the sand here blow only in the winter, and that the spring rains are usually of light intensity, especially on Hatteras Island, the solution of the problem is rendered comparatively easy. In 1880 Professor Cobb began his experiment. He found it a simple matter to plant grasses and shrubbery in the late winter and early spring and have them gain a firm footing before the strong winds came.

Trees as Wind Breaks.

He planted the seed of the loblolly pine on the back of a dune and covered the area with brush cut from a nearby road in process of making. The brush served not only to break the wind, but to conserve the moisture in the sands. To-day, he says, from that modest beginning of 21 years ago, there is a forest of several acres. The European plan of building a barrier dune by means of wind breaks, he says, has been tried along the coast, but always without success.

It having been proved that the sand seas may be conquered, it may be regarded as certain that in time human ingenuity will reclaim every large arid waste in the world. In another generation, perhaps, there will not be a desert within the boundaries of the United States. When once the way to solve the problem has been shown, enterprise will probably attempt to conquer the Sahara and perchance even the great Gobi.

Proof.

"Does your husband love you?" we asked.

"Madly, devotedly," she answered.

"Are you quite sure?"

"Quite. How can I doubt it? He has shut me up here in this little cage of a place, where he expects me to spend all my time, with nobody's company but his own. If he does not love me, why does he take so much trouble to make me miserable?"

And there she was in her fine eyes the beautiful, strong light of unshaken confidence.—Puck.

With the amateur piano thumper it seems to be all work and no play.

—Mortimer is the jury grade and carriage the appendicitis.

Got Mixed.

Alice—She's angry.

Kate—Why?

Alice—He asked her for a lock of her hair.

Kate—Well?

Alice—Then afterward she asked him to send it back to her.

Kate—Well?

Alice—And he sent her a lock that wasn't the right color.—Somerville Journal.

Different.

"Somewhere the sun is always shining," quoted the laboriously cheerful person.

"Not this year," answered the rather less one.



FIFTY AND PATRIOTISM.

By Henry F. Cope.
"Pray for the peace of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that love thee."—Ps. cxviii, 9.

The remainder of the days when men laid down their lives for their country thrills our hearts with a new appreciation of our privileges and a larger, deeper love of country. No land is worth much until it has cost much. Without the shedding of blood no patriotism is born, and by no other means can a soil be consecrated to a people.

The man in whom there awakens no response to the call of patriotism, who does not love one land above all others because it is his own land, cannot love any land at all, cannot enter into full living, for love for one's country and service for her welfare are part of the soul and substance of every true life.

Living or a city or a nation is religious service. It is moonshine for men to talk of loving heaven unless they can love this earth and labor to make it heavenly. Such sentimentalism usually stands for simple evasion of known duty to the present by deferring them to an indefinite future. The important thing is not that you should go up to the city of God but that it should come down to us.

Patriotism, after all, simply is living for and working for others, those who constitute the State or nation. It enlarges the love from the self center to the full social circumference. It teaches to love the neighbor as oneself. It is altogether imperfect and often perilous until it includes those high religious motives of altruism, service and reverence for noble ideals and inheritances.

It always has seemed so easy to pray, "Thy Kingdom come," and then to wait for it to drop full orbed from the skies that we have forgotten that every such prayer waits for the endorsement of our endeavor to bring all that that kingdom means to us within reach of all our fellows now, that no man really believes in that ideal kingdom who does not seek to make it immediately real.

The best memorial that can be offered for the sacrifice and service of days long past is sacrifice and service for some worthy purpose today. Religion and patriotism become one motive, compelling us to willingness to pay the full price of citizenship. There is no better way to honor the dead than honorably to live for the things for which they died.

We hear no thrilling call to arms; we feel no tidal wave of martial enthusiasm. There is no call for those who will live. It is all the same, dying on the field or fighting for the right in the ward or city; the patriot is giving his life to his land. The dying or the keeping a whole skin are incidental; the essential thing is that we give ourselves.

Vain are all our dreams of glory past unless we are making the present goodly and the future's promise yet more glorious. Too many evaporate their patriotism in pride of yesterday's mighty works or in today's full dress parade. The puppets of passing enthusiasms, they mistake emotional memories for enduring memorials.

When the captain of all the forces calls the troops before him the scars upon which he will look with greatest love may not be those that remain to remind us of sword wounds; they may be the scars of hearts bruised and faces tear stained, of backs bent and hands made hard in loving, lowly service of our fellows.

Whoever loves his neighbor glorifies the State; whoever helps his fellow citizen honors his city. The battlefield of today is the slum and the highway; the foes are greed and lust; the patriotic motives will be many, including love for men, life aspirations for our land, confidence in the coming of the glorious city of God. To fight against the things that keep us down, within and without; to lay down our lives in daily living for men is to become part of the glorious army that follows the King.

REAL PROSPERITY.

By Rev. Russell H. Conwell, D. D.
Text: "And the Lord blessed the house of Obed-edom, and all that he had."—I. Chronicles xiii, 14.
Some people think that we are prosperous when they inherit a great amount of money—a terrible thing. You are sincere when you say you are glad you do not inherit millions of dollars. Think what you might have been if you had inherited all these great fortunes; you, too, might have been attending some beer garden every night; you, too, might have been carried home drunk by your valet; you, too, might have been moral idiots if you had been millionaires' sons. They thought it was prosperity to inherit money; thought it was prosperity to get millions; thought it was prosperity to become half insane through drink and vice things of earth; thought it was prosperity to follow the society of the degraded. Oh, the degraded rich of America! The degenerate men and women, made so by their money, are a shame to our civilization, a disgrace to our nation, a horrid blot upon the Christianity of our land. Let the time come when a man with money or a man without money shall have even justice, whether he is a millionaire's son or the son of the poorest man in the world. Let him have justice with mercy. Christianity cries out for it. This indulgence of the rich, because they can buy justice or influence judges or because they can hire the false witnesses, or because they can win favors from the sheriff and police, this indulgence of the inherited rich is the disgrace of our land.

Riches without righteousness are no mark of true prosperity. Learning and goodness are. Oh, the thought that sweeps into my mind as I think how God is letting His curses fall upon those who have power for good and

refuse to use it for the good of humanity. They cannot prosper. And so when the Ark of God came into the house of Obed-edom and he prospered in all that he did, it was simply the coming in of that revelation of himself. So that we must study Obed-edom to find out what was prosperity. God led him to search himself, and when he did he found that true prosperity was very far from the achievements of earth in which we often think there is prosperity. It was in the condition of the heart; it was in the soul; it was in the liberty of the mind, it was in the disposition to appreciate and worship God. There was his prosperity. The man who really loves God, who limits his desires to the law of God; the man that is full of the best things of earth and heaven, his only ambition is to prosper in those ways that are pure and right and holy in God's sight.

HEAVENLY CITIZENSHIP.

By Rev. M. M. Davis.
Text: "Our citizenship is in Heaven."—Phil. iii, 20.

Our privileges are not always appreciated. Many are like the man with a palace for a home and yet he persists in living in some dark and dingy hut, devoid of every pleasure essential to a true home. And others claim that since their citizenship is in Heaven there are no obligations to earthly governments, and they refuse to vote, to hold office or have anything to do with political life. Such men are in conflict with both reason and revelation. No true man, enjoying the privileges and protection of a home, can be indifferent to its interests. The citizen who is truest to the Heavenly Government will be truest to the government of earth.

A devout Christian woman, anxious to interest a wealthy lover of society in Christian work, took her to see a poor old saint, ripe for the garner of God and patiently waiting for the call of her Lord. When they left the main street to enter an obscure one, her friend wildly protested, but was told that it was better farther on. And so, gathering up her skirts, she climbed the stairway to a garret, where she found a cozy little room, neat and clean, with a carpet on the floor and pictures on the wall and flowers in the window. And there she met the loveliest spirit she had ever met. Though bed-ridden for years and unable to walk a step, she was bright as a sunbeam and as happy as the lark when singing its morning carol. Though suffering at times the most excruciating pain, there was never a murmur on her lips. Her visitor had a tender heart and she was soon in thorough sympathy with the beautiful old Christian, and she said to her, "It must be hard for you to live here all alone and suffer so much."

"Yes," she replied, "It is sometimes a little hard, when my sufferings are almost more than I can bear. But I am not alone. Good friends, like this angel at your side, come to see me every day and bring me everything I need. And then, Jesus is always with me." And then, lifting her eyes toward Heaven and pointing her thin white finger upward, she said: "It is better farther on."

And so it is for the Christian, for the path of the just is as the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

NEED OF SPIRITUAL VISION.

By Rev. John B. Whitford.
Text: "Where there is no vision the people perish."—Proverbs xxix, 18.

When Beethoven's ear-gaze was closed to all outward sounds, to chorus, organ and symphony, he wrought out the architecture of harmony. Cut off as they were from the world without, they had open relations with this inner world where truth abides in plenitude and power.

To have open relations with this world that lies on the soul like a haunting presence is to see another firmament lighted with a constellation of truths under whose guidance we cannot miss the way.

Woe to the generation that has no inner sight to see the heavenly scenery lying objectively around it! Woe to the community that has no God-illumined, God-inspired men! Woe to the church that is without seership, that high endowment of prophetic life! Woe to the pulpit that hangs no orb of light in the sky above and projects no emerald spot upon the waste beneath.

Where men are not inspired, upheld and swayed by visions of God, of the divine movement of humanity, of a great and glorious future, and of the sanity, order and harmony of the universe, there nations die, States decay and communities rot away. Where there is no vision of the Immanency and paternity of God intelligent and rational worship declines.

SHORT METER SERMONS.

The empty head never is hungry.
The love without branches is without roots.

Living heartily is one secret of living happily.

The only evil that can harm us is the evil we love.

The man who is steadfast is not going to stick fast.

He who prays for himself alone prays only to himself.

The weapon of malice always goes off at the wrong end.

The critic is the last to discover his own crookedness.

The man who faces both ways never sees much any way.

The fairest flowers of joy spring from the soil of sacrifice.

It never hurts your grip on a doctrine to lay hold of a duty.

The man who lives with God does not have to advertise the fact.

The more wind you find in a faith the less work it is doing in the world.

You cannot bear the fruits of heaven if you live in the clouds of hatred.

There are too many people trying to clean up the world by scolding their neighbors.

It's always the short winded man who does the loudest shouting at a distance.

Michigan State News

WOLVES BREED IN WISCONSIN.

Animals, Not Hunted, Multiply and Spread Over Northern Michigan.
"All the efforts of Michigan authorities to rid the upper peninsula of wolves through the high bounties will prove fruitless unless Wisconsin co-operates in the movement," said E. H. Nelson of Marquette. "The sculp of nineteen wolf cubs were brought to Marquette by two Indians a few days ago. All the bounty received was \$2 from the State and \$1 from the county for each sculp, making a total in all of \$14. And there are counties in Wisconsin that offer no reward whatever for the scalp of a wolf on whose carcass, and all that the hunter locating a den would secure on the cubs would be the \$2 State bounty. It is utterly ridiculous to expect men to give time and labor to wolf hunting for such pitiful inducements. Suppose the Michigan bounty is raised to \$75 or even \$100 a scalp. How is that going to depopulate the upper peninsula of wolves while they are being bred by hundreds across the Wisconsin line?"

APPRAY MAY END IN MURDER.

Martin Potency, Detroit, Assassinates Father Shanks of Bay City.
A serious stabbing affair which may result in murder occurred at Vanderbilt, Father Shanks of Bay City is the victim. Shanks, who is a member of the road train crew, was asleep in his bunk on the train, which was lying on the sidetrack at Vanderbilt. Martin Potency, another member of the crew, who has been out on a spree, came through the car, slapping and disturbing the men who were asleep. Shanks resented the intrusion and threatened to throw Potency out if he did not behave. One word brought on another till they began to fight. Potency drew a knife and slashed Shanks' arm and inflicted several serious body wounds. He was immediately arrested. Potency is a Detroit man and has served a previous term in the Detroit house of correction for larceny. He is 24 years old.

TWO KILLED IN COLLISION.

Trolley Cars in Crash Near Muskegon and Motorcars Lose Lives.
Two men lost their lives in a head-on collision on the Grand Rapids, Grand Haven and Muskegon Interurban line at Celery Farm, a few miles east of Muskegon. The interurban is a single-track road operated under a telephone dispatching system. The regular passenger car left for Muskegon at Grand Rapids at its usual time shortly after 5 o'clock. At Celery Farm it met a west-bound baggage and express car head-on. Both cars were wrecked and the two motorcars, involved in their narrow vestibules, suffered the full force of the crash.

ADVENTISTS TO PLAINWELL.

Conference to Remove from Otsego to New Future.
It has been decided to move the central office of the Western Michigan conference of the Adventist church from Otsego to Plainwell, as soon as the necessary arrangements may be completed. Possibly a manufacturing establishment, church and school may be erected later. Elder A. G. Hanzley is president of the conference and will be in charge of the offices in Plainwell.

DYING FROM OSSIFICATION.

Michigan Farmer Unable to Move John or Take Solid Food.
Charles McNaughton, a farmer near Carsenville, is dying from ossification. His joints are now solid, his jaws set, and his eyelids are drooping, so that only by supreme effort can he raise them. Three years ago McNaughton was stricken with rheumatism and tuberculosis of the bones followed. He is unable to move a single joint, and can eat only liquid food.

DIES NEAR GIRL'S HOME.

Jilted, Alfred Sweet, Adrian Farmer, Swallows Carbolic Acid.
Jilted by his sweetheart, Miss Corn Vaughn, Alfred Sweet, a farm hand 30 years old, committed suicide in Adrian by drinking two ounces of carbolic acid. He was found dying along the D. T. & I. right of way near the Vaughn home and died before the ambulance arrived. His home was at Green Springs, Ohio, but he had been working on the farm of Alfred Marsh.

BLOWS OFF TOP OF HEAD.

Lenawee County Lad Dies Struck by Tractor of Shotgun.
Tying a string to the trigger of a shotgun, Arthur Armour placed his head on the muzzle and blew out his brains. Armour went to the barn at 5 o'clock to milk the cows. When he failed to return his parents became alarmed and found the young man dead on the floor. The whole top of his head was blown off. The family live in Macon.

Boy Meets Frightful Death.

Drawn into the coils of the running gear, Jay Keil, was instantly killed and ground to pieces at the cement factory at Marquette. His body was so frightfully crushed the machinery had to be taken to pieces before the mangled remains could be extricated. One arm and one hand could not be found.

Ex-Senator Killed Dead.

John Patton, ex-United States Senator and a Republican leader, died at his home in Grand Rapids after a lingering illness following an attack of pneumonia early in the winter. Mr. Patton was born in Curwensville, Pa., Oct. 30, 1850. He came to Grand Rapids in 1878 after having been graduated from Yale university in 1875 and taken a course in the Columbia law school. Mr. Patton was appointed United States Senator from Michigan in 1894 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Stockbridge.

City Willing to Help.

To encourage the building of concrete sidewalks, there has been enacted in Muskegon an ordinance by the terms of which the city agrees to pay six cents per square foot in each case where a cement company is used. This is 30 per cent of the estimated cost.

Child Drowns in Water Pail.

Returning within a few minutes from a slight task in the woods, Mrs. James Langdon of Crystal Falls found her 10-month-old daughter drowned in a pail of water in the kitchen. Langdon was in an adjoining room.

PEVERETT TO BE EVANGELIST.

Richard Bank Robber Says It's the Good Life for Him.

"No more of prison life for me after I complete my sentence at Marquette. I am going to be a good man and live a Christian life from this time on." This is what Frank Peverett, alias "Whitely" Black, Richard bank robber and pal of John Allison, who is after a release from Jackson, said at the station in Marquette while on his way back to Marquette prison. He was arrested at Garrett, Ind. "I have lived a respectable life and have been converted to the Christian faith, since I escaped from Joliet last July," he continued. "It is possible that after I complete my sentence, which runs five years yet, that I will take up evangelical work and redeem the terrible past that I have lived. I see the folly of it all now and I shall never again enter into criminal operations of any kind. The thing that caused me to change my mind and look for good in Christianity, was the fact that after I escaped I saw people all around me enjoying life free from all trouble while I was a hooded criminal."

COMPACT IN DUAL TRAGEDY.

Former Druggist of Kalamazoo Ends Lives of Mother and Self.

William McKie, for seventeen years a druggist, who disappeared from Kalamazoo recently, it is learned, had gone to his former home in Bright, Ont., where, with chloroform, he had murdered his mother, Jennie McKie, 71, and then committed suicide. On Sunday neighbors found the body of McKie on the kitchen floor with a half-filled bottle of chloroform in his hand. The body of his mother was found in a bedroom. A neighbor says there is no doubt the tragedy is the result of a compact between mother and son. Dr. W. H. Scott thinks that McKie, on account of financial difficulty and fear of insanity, planned the double tragedy and the mother agreed. McKie, when he left Kalamazoo, took all his private correspondence and several groups of pictures containing a photograph of himself. McKie was vice president of a mining company and had invested and induced his friends to invest in shares which realized no dividends. This brought about financial difficulties.

KILLS SELF WITH GAS.

Helen Snook, Kalamazoo, Commits Suicide at Baltimore.

Miss Helen Snook, aged 27, the only daughter of Mrs. J. H. Snook, widow of the leading society young woman of Kalamazoo, committed suicide in Baltimore while suffering from melancholia. After having put on evening in her room at the Brexton apartments in that city, she attached a rubber tube to a gas jet, turned it on and expired. Miss Snook had been a patient at the Shepherd Knott Pratt asylum at Towson, near Baltimore, disappearing from there on Saturday. She reached the Brexton later in the day, registering as Miss Aderson. Helen Snook's father, Dr. J. H. Snook, died a number of years ago. He was one of the leading physicians in Michigan.

AFTER MILE OF PENNIES.

Plainwell B. Y. P. U. Members Start a Unique Campaign.

In order to secure a mile of pennies with which to partially remodel the Baptist church, the B. Y. P. U. of Plainwell has started a unique campaign. The society has been divided into two sections of eighty members each, and one of them started the ball rolling by leaving a mercury thermometer, containing a side scale of pennies, on the door of a neighbor. Plainwell is threatened by a deluge of convicts, dunces, socials, sappers and home talent entertainments while the various members are also busy circulating foot rules, which hold sixteen pennies.

OLD SOLDIER KILLED BY TRAIN.

Dudley Mills, 75, Walks to His Death on M. C. Tracks.

Dudley Mills, aged 75 years, a veteran of the Civil War, was killed by a Michigan Central passenger train at Kalamazoo. He was very deaf and as he walked on the track did not hear the train approaching from the east. A few minutes after being removed to the hospital he was dead. Mr. Mills was born in Kalamazoo and lived there nearly all his life. He was a member of Company I, Fourth Michigan, which took part in the capture of Jeff Davis. A widow survives him.

Dies on Way to Work.

Andrew Johnson of Ewen was found dead on the road yesterday. He was with his partner, had hired to work on the railroad. On the way to Holt Johnson became sick and his partner went to procure aid. On his return he found Johnson dead. Deceased was 50 years old and single. On the same day Martin Makor found the dead body of an unknown man near Kenton.

Gets \$5,400 for Arm.

William Storer was given a verdict of \$5,400 for his arm, which he had lost in a \$100,000 damage suit which has been pending in Circuit Court in Mason for the last two years. Scarlett alleged that he was attacked by Harburt near the city limits, and that he received permanent injuries. It was necessary to amputate his left arm.

Minor State Items.

Members of Detroit Street Railway Employees' Association emphasized their demands for a uniform wage of 28 cents an hour and time while waiting for "trippers" by voting 1,002 to 237 in favor of a strike. The matter will be placed in the hands of International President W. D. Mahon.

John Burke, capitalist, and one of the most prominent men of Kalamazoo, while going through the Arcade building at 10 o'clock at night, fell sixteen feet into the cellar. The right hip is broken and he is internally injured.

An unusually pitiful case of desertion is reported in the disappearance of William Louthenizer, an attaché of the Toasted Corn Flakes Co. in Battle Creek. His wife, once a beautiful girl, has locomotor ataxia and was left absolutely helpless, save for a baby girl who was finally able to find an adoptive mother. He was much contented against Louthenizer.

Homor Butler and Henry Jarcho, two of the fifteen prisoners who escaped from the Toledo, Ohio, workhouse after brutally assaulting Guard Tramp, were captured at Blissfield.

The Sociology Club of the university in Ann Arbor has gathered statistics to show that 50 to 75 per cent of the university students indulge in intoxicating liquors to some extent. Investigations into the Ann Arbor saloon situation have been going on several weeks, in charge of L. C. Brown, Jr., law. It has been found that the saloons of the city are not types of the saloon, but are all of one type. They are social centers.

MICHIGAN LAWMAKERS

Make Changes in Policies.

The House the other day considered and passed eleven bills prepared by Insurance Commissioner Barry governing reforms needed for a closer supervision of insurance companies. Many of them have been adopted by other States as a result of the exposures in the New York insurance cases. The fact that the bills were passed with only such amendments as were asked by the insurance department is a tribute to Commissioner Barry, whose work has been of the highest order. Following is a summary of the bills:

The committee of fifteen bill (that being a committee appointed at a general conference of governors, attorneys-general and commissioners of insurance of the several States), establishing standard provisions and conditions to be contained in life insurance policies with accounting at the end of the fifth year.

Prohibiting the making of political contributions by life companies.

Prohibiting misrepresentations through any estimate, illustration, circular or statement of any sort misrepresenting the terms of any policy or the dividends or shares of surplus to be received thereon or the use of any title misrepresenting the terms of any policy or the dividends or shares of surplus to be received thereon or the use of any title misrepresenting the true nature of the business.

Prohibiting the payment of any salary or compensation in excess of \$5,000 per year unless authorized by a vote of the directors and limiting salary contracts to one year except as to renewal commissions to agents.

Requiring the person who solicits an application for life insurance of the agent of the company and not of the assured.

Requiring an itemized account for every disbursement in excess of \$100.

Providing that every policy shall contain the entire contract between parties.

Strengthening the anti-rebate or anti-discrimination law.

Providing that all contracts of amalgamation or reinsurance between fraternal beneficiary societies shall first be approved by a committee composed of the governor, attorney-general and commissioner of insurance after notice of intention to amalgamate has been mailed to members of said societies and published in five newspapers.

Amending the investment section of the law governing fire and marine insurance companies by substituting therefor the investment provisions of the Michigan banking law thus permitting fire companies to invest in securities in which state banks may invest.

Attaching a penalty clause to the retaliatory law fixing the charge to be made for copies of records and papers and placing emphasis on the same basis as those of the banking department, the revenue under this law to be returned into the general fund of the state.

Primary Bill a Dead One.

The primary bill is dead so far as the present Legislature is concerned. It has been once defeated and aside from the question of whether the Lieutenant Governor had any right to vote on the matter to reconsider the vote by which the bill failed to pass there are sixteen votes against the measure in its present form. This is the most potent reason why the administration will fail in any effort made to revive the measure, even in the desire to submit the matter to a vote of the electors. This is only shifting the burden and nothing can be done to prevent the Legislature from accepting the responsibility of dealing with the bill as it sees fit. Opponents of the bill are fervently opposed to removing the 40 per cent provision. They are equally insistent that the amendment made by the House which would prevent State officials and employees from being used as a flying squadron in circulating petitions in favor of certain candidates and to the detriment of others be retained. There seems to be absolutely no middle ground on which a compromise can be predicted.

Taxation of Inheritances.

Senator Cropley's bill, amending the law for the taxation of inheritances went through without further amendments many new provisions. Interest is figured in per centum. All persons interested in inheritance property are made party to the proceedings for collecting the tax brought in the name of the people of the State. Specific details are required as to location of property, description, names, etc., and methods of court procedure. The clear market value of the transfer of a money legacy, presently taxable shall be taken as the face value of the money at the date of the death of decedent.

Now It's Soldiers' Home.

Representative Morriss has introduced a bill to compel the board of control of the Soldiers' home to give an annual accounting of the so-called post fund. The inmates of the home are only allowed to keep \$12 a month of their pension money, the balance being retained by the board and used as it sees fit. It is claimed that \$15,000 was used from the fund to erect a new building, and further that no accounting is ever rendered.

Adjourn 12 and 25.

June 12 and 25 are the probable dates for adjournment of the Legislature. These dates were fixed by the Senate and they are agreeable to the House leaders, who are convinced that all necessary matters can be wound up by that time. It will mean a rush in the House, as a number of appropriation bills have yet to be passed on, and there are only a few general bills of real importance unfinished.

Demand for Roosevelt Again.

The State Senate has passed a resolution demanding that President Roosevelt be re-elected for a second elective term. The resolution was introduced by Senator James Kinnane of Kalamazoo and went through without opposition except for a quiet suggestion by Senator Fuller that a national convention was the proper place for such a resolution.

Mines May Secure Big Timber Tracts.

By a unanimous vote the Senate passed the following amendment to the mining law: "Every corporate owner and holder of title to land shall have power to purchase, hold and convey all such real estate as the purposes of the corporation shall require." The object of the bill is to permit mining companies to own as much timber land as they desire, and was strongly urged for the reason that timber is becoming scarce in the State, and steps must be taken for reforesting large tracts.

Refuse to Lower Limit.

After considerable discussion in the Senate Representative Tiffany's bill at fixing the incorporation of trust companies in cities under 10,000 population on a capitalization of \$100,000, was defeated by a vote of 19 to 11. The minimum capitalization now required is \$200,000 and the consensus of opinion was that it would be dangerous to lower it on the ground that such a course would open the door to speculation and would tend to lessen the stability that such institutions should have.

TELLS RAIL POLICY.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS FOR FAIR PLAY.

In Indianapolis Speech He Gives Warning to Persons of Wealth and Caution People Against Demagogues—Publicity as Remedy.

President Roosevelt spoke frankly, earnestly and vigorously on the railroad situation at the unveiling of the Lawton statue at Indianapolis on Memorial Day. He demanded:

First—Entire federal control of all roads, whether engaged in interstate or in local commerce.

Second—That the federal government shall control the amount of capital invested in a road and the issuance of stocks and bonds.

Third—That railroad lawyers keep out of politics and that they register as lobbyists when they appear before Legislatures.

Fourth—That railroads shall be prevented from doing anything else than a transportation business.

Fifth—That criminal prosecution be instituted against any man who plunders others by issuing great masses of securities and sells them for fraudulent or selfish interest instead of applying the money so acquired to the legitimate use of the road on whose property the securities were issued.

Sixth—That the honest railroad manager, whose aim is to maintain a high standard of efficiency in his road and seek an honest and legitimate return on the money invested, be protected.

Seventh—That railroads be allowed to acquire connecting lines, but forbidden to combine with parallel lines.

Eighth—That there be public traffic agreements in the interest of the people, subject to the approval of the interstate commerce commission.

Ninth—That there be physical valuation of railroad properties, such valuations not to be retroactive, and present securities to be tested by the laws under which they were issued.

"There can be no averting from the course that has been mapped out in the legislation actually enacted and in the messages in which I have asked for further legislation," said the President. "We best serve the interests of the honest railway men when we announce that we will follow out precisely this course. It is the course of real, of ultimate conservatism. There will be no halt in the forward movement toward a full development of this policy; and those who wish us to take a step backward or to stand still, if their wishes were realized, would find that they had invited an outbreak of the very radicalism they fear. There must be progressive legislative and administrative action for the correction of the evils which every sincere man must admit to have existed in railroad management in the past."

WILSON TALKS OF FARMERS.

Secretary Exploits Results of Agricultural Education.

Speeches by President Roosevelt and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson were among the features of the celebration at Lansing, Mich., of the fiftieth anniversary of the Michigan Agricultural college.

Preceding the introduction of President Roosevelt, Secretary Wilson delivered an address in which he summarized the results of the work of his department and pointed out the improvements that have been effected in agricultural pursuits. He said:

It has been said that the United States did three unique things in the last century. It built at Washington the capitol, the Washington monument and the congressional library, each the finest of its kind in the world. A much greater work was the laying of the foundation of agricultural education and research to prepare the farmer for his life work, establish agricultural literature, and lift the tiller of the soil to the highest level of efficiency as a producer and a citizen. No country on earth has such a comprehensive system to bring about these results. The brightest farm boys and girls are being educated for the farm.

Including the population of our island possessions, half of the people under our flag are producers from the soil. This half of it to the other to prepare themselves for discharging the duties of citizenship with the highest intelligence. They have leisure and more facilities for reading and reflection than the other half of the people.

Rural free delivery of mails, the telephone, the daily and farm papers, magazines and other sources of information combine to form powerful adjuncts in the education of the farmer and his family. They are not organized as a class, and are not likely to be, but they are the nation's jury when questions of public policy are to be settled.

Humorous News Notes.

When the weather will it will and when it won't it won't.

It is an ill ballroom that blows the fruit crop liar no good.

Thirty misses in 30 days is an easy mark for the weather man.

If wheat gets much higher the farmers will begin to deposit it in the bank.

No matter how old they grow, these actresses never get over the marrying habit.

What will we eat when dollar wheat sends flour so high we cannot buy?

The W. E. Corey wedding party folded its tents like the Arabs to quietly steal away.

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